

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : C12N 15/82, 15/54, 5/10	A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 96/24679</b>
		(43) International Publication Date: 15 August 1996 (15.08.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/01959

(22) International Filing Date: 8 February 1996 (08.02.96)

(30) Priority Data:  
386,860 10 February 1995 (10.02.95) US(71) Applicant: MONSANTO COMPANY [US/US]; 800 North  
Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63167 (US).(72) Inventors: BARRY, Gerard, Francis; 555 Pershing Avenue,  
No 2E, St. Louis, MO 63112 (US). DeWEERD, Jan,  
Willem; 2090 West Chateau Drive, Meridian, ID 93642  
(US). KISHORE, Ganesh, Murthy; 15354 Grantley Drive,  
Chesterfield, MO 63017 (US). WELDON, Marcia, Lee;  
8222 Sage Drive, Bonne Terre, MO 63628 (US).(74) Agent: PASSLEY, Paul, Leonard; Monsanto Company, 800  
North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63167 (US).(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA,  
CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT,  
LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG,  
SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE,  
LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AZ, BY, KG, KZ,  
RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES,  
FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent  
(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,  
TG).**Published***With international search report.**Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the  
claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of  
amendments.*

(54) Title: EXPRESSION OF SUCROSE PHOSPHORYLASE IN PLANTS

## (57) Abstract

Introducing sucrose phosphorylase activity into plants by transformation with a gene for the enzyme increases the rate of sucrose hydrolysis, leading to increased starch, oil, and protein levels. The preferred gene is from *Streptococcus mutans*. Surprisingly, in potatoes transformed to express this gene in tubers, reduced bruise discoloration susceptibility and increased uniformity of starch deposition throughout the tuber are achieved.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

## EXPRESSION OF SUCROSE PHOSPHORYLASE IN PLANTS

Recent advances in genetic engineering have provided the requisite tools to transform plants to contain foreign genes. It is now possible to  
5 produce plants which have unique characteristics of agronomic and crop processing importance. Certainly, one such advantageous trait is enhanced starch and/or solids content and quality in various crop plants. Another is enhanced oil and protein content of seeds of various crop plants.

Sucrose is the carbon storage unit which is transported from the  
10 source tissues of most plants to the sink tissues. In sink tissues it is hydrolyzed and the components used to build other, more complex storage units, primarily starch, protein, and oil. The hydrolysis is primarily accomplished by sucrose synthase which produces UDPglucose and fructose. UDPglucose is converted to glucose 1-phosphate by UDPglucose  
15 pyrophosphorylase.

The starch content of the sink tissues of various crop plants has been increased through the use of a gene encoding a bacterial ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase. See PCT Application WO 91/19806 (equivalent to U.S. Serial Number 08/120,703, Kishore, incorporated herein by reference).  
20 This enzyme catalyzes the production of ADPglucose from glucose 1-phosphate. It has also been found that its expression during certain phases of seed development can decrease the oil content which is thought to be due to the shunting of raw material to the starch pathway with a concomitant decrease in its availability for oil production.

25 Bruising of potatoes is a phenomenon found during large-scale production, handling, and storage. The bruise is seen as a dark spot primarily in the cortex area of the tuber. Bruising can lead to loss of quality in the tuber, lower consumer acceptance of potatoes and potato products, and processing loss of tubers having excessive levels of bruising. It has  
30 been found that potato varieties with higher starch content have greater susceptibility to bruising. It would be desirable to decrease the level or

incidence of bruising and particularly desirable to do so while increasing the starch content of the tuber.

A more uniform distribution of starch and solids within the potato tuber is also desirable. The pith or core of the potato generally has lower solids content than the outer or cortex region. When longitudinal strips are cut from the potato tuber to make french fries, the middle portions of these strips therefore have lower solids levels than the ends and this is especially true of strips cut from the center of the tuber. Strips with lower solids content or with regions of lower solids content require longer cooking times to achieve the same degree of acceptability to the consumer. These longer cooking times may result in over-cooking of the higher solids strips. Longer frying times also result in greater absorption of fat and therefore low solids strips and those with lower solids content regions will have a higher fat content. Higher fat content fries are a less nutritious food. In the manufacture of potato chips, slices are cut across the potato tuber and the non-uniform distribution of solids can result in a fried product with over-cooked edges, under-cooked centers, and a higher fat content (especially in the center). The non-uniform distribution of solids in the potato tuber also results in disproportionate losses of potato solids (from the cortex) during the peeling process.

Higher solids content is also desirable in tomato. Higher solids in the form of soluble (usually sugars and acids) and insoluble solids contribute to processing efficiency and the yield of products such as ketchup, paste, sauces, and salsa. These solids also contribute to the taste and texture of the processed products. Higher solids also contribute to the improved taste of fresh tomatoes.

Sucrose phosphorylase is a microbial enzyme which catalyzes production of glucose-1-phosphate directly from sucrose. Its activity has been observed in a wide range of bacterial and fungal species, and the enzyme has been isolated from a number of them (Pimentel et al., 1992; Vandamme et al., 1987). Genes for this enzyme, have been isolated from *Agrobacterium* spp. (Fournier et al., 1994, and references cited therein), *Streptococcus mutans*, denominated *gtfA*, (Russell et al., Perry et al.) and

*Leuconostoc mesenteroides*, denominated *spl* (Kitao et al., 1992). Heterologous expression of the gene from *S. mutans* in *E. coli* is disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,888,170 (Curtiss, 1989), incorporated herein by reference. The utility of the transformed microorganism is use as a vaccine against *S.*

5 *mutans*.

It is an object of this invention to provide an improved means for increasing starch content of various plants. It is a still further object to provide a means of decreasing the sucrose content of seeds in oilseed crops resulting in a decrease in the level of undesirable carbohydrates such as  
10 stachyose and raffinose, while increasing the carbon available for oil and protein production. It is a still further object to provide novel DNA constructs which are useful in providing said means. It is a still further object to provide potato tubers which exhibit increased starch content more uniformly throughout the tuber. It is a still further object of this invention  
15 to provide potato tubers with a reduced susceptibility to bruising. It is a still further object of this invention to provide improved cereal crops, such as maize, rice, wheat, and barley.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention provides DNA constructs which encode a sucrose phosphorylase (SP) enzyme and which are useful in producing enhanced starch content in plants. In another aspect of the present invention, seeds having a decreased level of sucrose and other carbohydrates, which will result in increased oil and protein, content as a  
25 result of SP expression are provided.

In accomplishing the foregoing, there is provided, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a method of modifying the carbohydrate content of target tissues of transgenic plants, comprising the steps of:

- 30 (a) inserting into the genome of a plant cell a recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule comprising in sequence  
(i) a promoter which functions in the cells of a target plant tissue,

- 5
- (ii) a structural DNA sequence that causes the production of an RNA sequence which encodes a sucrose phosphorylase enzyme,
  - (iii) a 3' non-translated DNA sequence which functions in plant cells to cause transcriptional termination and the addition of polyadenylated nucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA sequence;
- (b) obtaining transformed plant cells; and
- (c) regenerating from the transformed plant cells genetically transformed plants.
- 10

In another aspect of the present invention there is provided a recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule comprising in sequence

- (i) a promoter which functions in the cells of a target plant tissue,
  - 15 (ii) a structural DNA sequence that causes the production of an RNA sequence which encodes a sucrose phosphorylase enzyme,
  - (iii) a 3' non-translated DNA sequence which functions in plant cells to cause transcriptional termination and the addition of polyadenylated nucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA sequence.
- 20

There have also been provided, in accordance with another aspect of the present invention, transformed plant cells that contain DNA comprised of the above-mentioned elements (i), (ii), and (iii). In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, differentiated potato, tomato, and

25

cereal plants are provided that have increased starch content in the tubers, fruit and seeds, respectively, and differentiated oilseed crop plants are provided that have decreased sucrose and oligosaccharides containing sucrose, such as stachyose and raffinose, in the seeds.

There have also been provided methods of increasing the starch content in the starch production organs of plants, such as the tuber of

30

potato and the seed of cereals, and decreasing the sucrose levels in oilseed crop plants, such as soybean and canola, leading to increased oil and protein content. In carrying out the method in potato, it has unexpectedly

been found that there is a more uniform distribution of starch as compared between the pith and the cortex of the tuber. In another aspect of the invention, a method of providing potatoes having a reduced susceptibility to bruising is provided.

- 5       An additional advantage of sucrose phosphorylase activity in sink tissue, such as the tuber of potato, is related to providing an increased, novel sucrose hydrolyzing activity having a much lower  $K_m$  for sucrose (1-25 mM) than that for plant sucrose hydrolyzing enzymes - sucrose synthases and invertases, which have a  $K_m$  in the range of 50-300 mM.
- 10   This advantage is important in the establishment of and strength of such sink tissues, resulting potentially in yield enhancement.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- 15       The expression of a plant gene which exists in double-stranded DNA form involves transcription of messenger RNA (mRNA) from one strand of the DNA by RNA polymerase enzyme, and the subsequent processing of the mRNA primary transcript inside the nucleus. This processing involves a 3' non-translated region which adds polyadenylate nucleotides to the
- 20   3' end of the RNA.

Transcription of DNA into mRNA is regulated by a region of DNA usually referred to as the promoter. The promoter region contains a sequence of bases that signals RNA polymerase to associate with the DNA, and to initiate the transcription of mRNA using one of the DNA

25   strands as a template to make a corresponding complimentary strand of RNA.

A number of promoters which are active in plant cells have been described in the literature. These include the nopaline synthase (NOS) and octopine synthase (OCS) promoters (which are carried on tumor-inducing

30   plasmids of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*), the caulimovirus promoters such as the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 19S and 35S and the figwort mosaic virus 35S-promoters, the light-inducible promoter from the small subunit of ribulose-1,5-bis-phosphate carboxylase (ssRUBISCO, a very

abundant plant polypeptide), and the chlorophyll a/b binding protein gene promoter, etc. All of these promoters have been used to create various types of DNA constructs which have been expressed in plants: see, e.g., PCT publication WO 84/02913 (Rogers et al., Monsanto).

5 Promoters which are known or are found to cause transcription of DNA in plant cells can be used in the present invention. Such promoters may be obtained from a variety of sources such as plants and plant viruses and include, but are not limited to, the enhanced CaMV35S promoter and promoters isolated from plant genes such as ssRUBISCO genes. As  
10 described below, it is preferred that the particular promoter selected should be capable of causing sufficient expression to result in the production of an effective amount of sucrose phosphorylase (SP) enzyme to cause the desired increase in starch content. In addition, it is preferred to bring about expression of the SP gene in specific tissues of the plant such as root, tuber,  
15 seed, fruit, etc. and the promoter chosen should have the desired tissue and developmental specificity. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the amount of sucrose phosphorylase needed to induce the desired increase in starch content may vary with the type of plant and furthermore that too much sucrose phosphorylase activity may be deleterious to the plant.  
20 Therefore, promoter function should be optimized by selecting a promoter with the desired tissue expression capabilities and approximate promoter strength and selecting a transformant which produces the desired sucrose phosphorylase activity in the target tissues. This selection approach from the pool of transformants is routinely employed in expression of  
25 heterologous structural genes in plants since there is variation between transformants containing the same heterologous gene due to the site of gene insertion within the plant genome. (Commonly referred to as "position effect").

It is preferred that the promoters utilized in the double-stranded  
30 DNA molecules of the present invention have relatively high expression in tissues where the increased starch content and/or dry matter is desired, such as the tuber of the potato plant, the fruit of tomato, or seed of maize, wheat, rice, and barley. Expression of the double-stranded DNA molecules



of the present invention by a constitutive promoter, expressing the DNA molecule in all or most of the tissues of the plant, will be rarely preferred and may, in some instances, be detrimental to plant growth.

The class I patatin promoter has been shown to be both highly  
5 active and tuber-specific (Bevan et al., 1986; Jefferson et al., 1990). A sequence of ~1.0 kb portion of the tuber-specific class I patatin promoter is preferred for tuber expression in the present invention. A number of other genes with tuber-specific or -enhanced expression are known, including the  
10 potato tuber ADPGPP genes, both the large and small subunits, (Muller et al., 1990), sucrose synthase (Salanoubat and Belliard, 1987, 1989), the major tuber proteins including the 22 kd protein complexes and proteinase inhibitors (Hannapel, 1990), the granule bound starch synthase gene (GBSS) (Rohde et al., 1990), and the other class I and II patatins (Rocha-Sosa et al., 1989; Mignery et al., 1988). Other promoters which are  
15 contemplated to be useful in this invention include those that show enhanced or specific expression in potato tubers, that are promoters normally associated with the expression of starch biosynthetic or modification enzyme genes, or that show different patterns of expression within the potato tuber. Examples of these promoters include those for the  
20 genes for the granule-bound and other starch synthases, the branching enzymes (Kossmann et al., 1991; Blennow, A. and Johansson, G., 1991; WO 92/14827; WO 92/11375), diproportionating enzyme (Takaha et al., 1993), debranching enzymes, amylases, starch phosphorylases (Nakano et al., 1989; Mori et al., 1991), pectin esterases (Ebbelaar, et al., 1993), the 40  
25 kD glycoprotein, ubiquitin, aspartic proteinase inhibitor (Stukerlj et al., 1990), the carboxypeptidase inhibitor, tuber polyphenol oxidases (Shahar et al., 1992; GenBank® Accession Numbers M95196 and M95197), putative trypsin inhibitor and other tuber cDNAs (Stiekema et al., 1988), and for  $\beta$ -amylase and sporamins (from *Ipomoea batatas*; Yoshida et al.,  
30 1992; Ohta et al., 1991).

In addition, promoters may be identified to be tuber specific by screening a cDNA library of potato for genes which are selectively or

preferably expressed in tubers and then determine the promoter regions to obtain tuber selective or tuber-enhanced promoters.

Other promoters can also be used to express a sucrose phosphorylase gene in specific tissues, such as seeds or fruits.  $\beta$ -conglycinin (also known as the 7S protein) is one of the major storage proteins in soybean (*Glycine max*) (Tierney, 1987). The promoter for  $\beta$ -conglycinin or other seed-specific promoters such as the napin and phaseolin promoters, can be used to over-express an SP gene specifically in seeds. This would lead to a decrease in the sucrose content of the seeds, which will result in a decrease in undesirable oligosaccharides and potentially an increase in the oil and/or protein content, which would be desirable in seeds used for oil or protein production such as soybean, canola, oilseed rape, sunflower, safflower, etc. The SP gene will provide more raw material more quickly, but the plants own regulatory mechanisms will, unless influenced by other enzymes produced from heterologous genes, direct its use in the sink tissues.

The zeins are a group of storage proteins found in maize endosperm. Genomic clones for zein genes have been isolated (Pedersen, 1982), and the promoters from these clones, including the 15 kD, 16 kD, 19 kD, 22 kD, 27 kD, and gamma genes, could also be used to express an SP gene in the seeds of maize and other plants. Other promoters known to function in maize include the promoters for the following genes: *waxy*, *Brittle*, *Shrunken* 2. Branching enzymes I and II, starch synthases, debranching enzymes, oleosins, glutelins, and sucrose synthases. A particularly preferred promoter for maize endosperm expression of an SP gene is the promoter for a glutelin gene from rice, more particularly the Osgt-1 promoter (Zheng et al., 1993).

If one wanted to increase oil in maize seed, rather than starch, one would choose a promoter which causes expression of the SP gene during oil deposition. Such a promoter would be activated during the formation of the plant embryo. Examples of promoters active during embryogenesis are the promoters from the genes for globulin 1 and the late embryogenesis active (lea) proteins.

- Examples of promoters suitable for expression of an SP gene in wheat include those for the genes for the ADPGlucose pyrophosphorylase (ADPGPP) subunits, for the granule bound and other starch synthases, for the branching and debranching enzymes, for the embryogenesis-abundant proteins, for the gliadins, and for the glutenins. Examples of such promoters in rice include those for the genes for the ADPGPP subunits, for the granule bound and other starch synthases, for the branching enzymes, for the debranching enzymes, for sucrose synthases, and for the glutelins. A particularly preferred promoter is the promoter for rice glutelin, Osgt-1.
- Examples of such promoters for barley include those for the genes for the ADPGPP subunits, for the granule bound and other starch synthases, for the branching enzymes, for the debranching enzymes, for sucrose synthases, for the hordeins, for the embryo globulins, and the aleurone specific proteins.
- The solids content of tomato fruit can be increased by expressing an SP gene behind a fruit specific promoter. The promoter from the 2A11 genomic clone (Pear, 1989) will control expression of ADPGlucose pyrophosphorylase in tomato fruit. The E8 promoter (Deikman, 1988) would also express the SP gene in tomato fruits. In addition, promoters which function during the green fruit stage of tomatoes are disclosed in PCT Application PCTUS94/07072, filed June 27, 1994, designating the U.S., incorporated herein by reference. They are designated TFM7 and TFM9. TFM7 which is a DNA fragment, isolated from tomato, of about 2.3 kb, of which 1.4 kb of the 3' end is shown in SEQ ID NO:3. TFM9 which is a DNA fragment of about 900 bp, of which 400 bp of the 3' end is shown in SEQ ID NO:4.

It is also now known that potato tuber promoters will function in tomato plants to cause fruit specific expression of an introduced gene. (See U.S. Serial Number 08/344,639, Barry et al., filed November 4, 1994, incorporated herein by reference.) Such promoters include potato patatin promoters, potato ADPGPP promoters, and potato granule bound starch synthase promoters. A particularly preferred promoter for tomato fruit

expression is the promoter for the gene encoding the small subunit of ADPGPP in potato.

The solids content of root tissue can be increased by expressing an SP gene behind a root specific promoter. The promoter from the acid  
5 chitinase gene (Samac et al., 1990) would express the SP gene in root tissue. Expression in root tissue could also be accomplished by utilizing the root specific subdomains of the CaMV35S promoter that have been identified (Benfey et al., 1989).

The RNA produced by a DNA construct of the present invention  
10 may also contain a 5' non-translated leader sequence. This sequence can be derived from the promoter selected to express the gene, and can be specifically modified so as to increase translation of the mRNA. The 5' non-translated regions can also be obtained from viral RNAs, from suitable eukaryotic genes, or from a synthetic gene sequence. The present  
15 invention is not limited to constructs, as presented in the following examples, wherein the non-translated region is derived from the 5' non-translated sequence that accompanies the promoter sequence. Rather, the non-translated leader sequence can be derived from an unrelated promoter or coding sequence as discussed above.

20

#### Targeting Signal Sequences

An alternative method of increasing the rate of sucrose hydrolysis would be to target the SP to the apoplast. To do so requires a signal peptide is required on the N'-terminus of the functional protein. A preferred  
25 example of a sequence encoding such a signal sequence is a plant endoplasmic reticulum signal sequence from the PR-1B protein (Ohshima, et al., 1990). Thus the SP would be active in the apoplast and allow sucrose to be hydrolyzed extracellularly and allow for faster transport of glucose into the cell.

30 Another alternative is to target the SP to the vacuolar space. Targeting of the SP to the vacuole of a plant cell requires information in addition to the signal peptide (Nakamura and Matsuoka, 1993). A prepro-signal peptide could be fused to the amino terminus of the FT to target the

enzyme to the vacuole (Sonnewald et al., 1991). Alternatively, a carboxy terminal sequence extension could be combined with an ER signal sequence to target the enzyme to the vacuole.

## 5 Sucrose Phosphorylases

As used herein, the term "sucrose phosphorylase" means an enzyme which catalyzes a reversible conversion of sucrose and inorganic phosphate to  $\alpha$ -D-glucose-1-phosphate and D-fructose. It may be isolated from many microbial sources, including *Streptococcus mutans*, *Clostridium*  
10 *pasteurianum* (Vandamme et al., 1987), *Pseudomonas saccharophila* (Silverstein et al.), *Pseudomonas putrefaciens*, *Pullularia pullulans*, *Acetobacter xylinum* (Vandamme et al., 1987), *Agrobacterium* sp. (Fournier et al., 1994), and *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

The gene for the SP enzyme may be obtained by known methods  
15 and has already been done so from several organisms, such as *Agrobacterium* sp. (Fournier et al., 1994) and *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* (Kitao et al., 1992). The gene from *S. mutans* has been expressed in *E. coli* (Robeson et al., 1983, identifying the activity as a glucosyl transferase). The isolation of a gene from *Streptococcus mutans* is described in the  
20 Examples below. Its sequence is given as SEQ ID NO:5. This gene can be used as isolated by inserting it into plant expression vectors suitable for the transformation method of choice as described below.

A gene encoding SP (ORF 488) has been identified in the Ti plasmids of *Agrobacterium vitis* (formerly *A. tumefaciens* biotype 3). Related  
25 sequences have been reported in the Ti plasmids of other *A. tumefaciens* strains, in particular pTiC58 (Fournier et al., 1994). It is likely that a gene encoding SP may be found on all such plasmids.

Purification of the SP enzyme has been demonstrated from other bacterial and fungal sources (described above). The availability of such  
30 materials renders facile the subsequence cloning of the gene for this enzyme: the protein may be used an immunogen to raise antibodies that may be used to identify clones in expression-based libraries such as  $\lambda$ gt11

(Sambrook et al.); peptide sequences at the N-terminus of such proteins may be obtained by routine protein sequencing; and, following well established limited proteolysis procedures, the sequences of internal regions may also be determined. Such sequences may be used in the design of nucleotide probes or primers that may be used to identify the genes from clone banks or to amplify the gene or portions of the gene from RNA, cDNA, or DNA preparations from the source organism. Detection of *E. coli* containing sucrose phosphorylase clones is also possible by growth on minimal medium with sucrose as the sole carbon source (Ferretti, et al. 1988).

Other microorganisms that use SP to hydrolyze sucrose can be found by assaying for organisms which can utilize sucrose as the sole carbon source (Russell et al.). The protein can be isolated by following the enzymatic activity in the fractions using known methods. The gene encoding the protein can then be isolated as just described.

Thus, many different genes which encode an protein having sucrose phosphorylase activity may be isolated and used in the present invention.

#### Polyadenylation Signal

The 3' non-translated region of the chimeric plant gene contains a polyadenylation signal which functions in plants to cause the addition of polyadenylate nucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA. Examples of suitable 3' regions are (1) the 3' transcribed, non-translated regions containing the polyadenylated signal of *Agrobacterium* the tumor-inducing (Ti) plasmid genes, such as the nopaline synthase (NOS) gene, and (2) plant genes like the soybean storage protein genes and the small subunit of the ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase (ssRUBISCO) gene. An example of a preferred 3' region is that from the ssRUBISCO gene of pea, also known as the E9 3' region.

#### Synthetic Gene Construction

The SP gene from *Streptococcus mutans* is high in A+T content, which may be inimical to high level expression in plant cells, although as

shown below, the gene is expressed at levels sufficient to positively affect starch content. If desired, the gene sequence of the SP gene can be changed without changing the protein sequence in such a manner as may increase expression, and thus even more positively affect starch content in  
5 transformed plants. The rules for making the changes in the gene sequence are set out in WO 90/10076 (Fischhoff et al.). A gene synthesized by following the rules set out therein may be introduced into plants as described below and result in higher levels of expression of the SP enzyme. This may be particularly useful in monocots such as maize, rice, wheat,  
10 and barley.

#### Combinations with Other Transgenes

The effect of SP in transgenic plants can be enhanced by combining it with other genes which positively affect starch and/or oil content. For  
15 example, a gene which will increase ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase (ADPGPP) activity in plants may be used in combination with an SP gene to increase starch. Such ADPGPP genes include the *E. coli glgC* gene and its mutant *glgC16*. WO 91/19806 discloses how to incorporate this gene into many plant species in order to increase starch and/or solids.

20 Another gene which can be combined with SP to increase starch is a gene for sucrose phosphate synthase (SPS) which can be obtained from plants. WO 92/16631 discloses one such gene and its use in transgenic plants.

Another gene which can be combined with SP to increase oil is a  
25 gene for acetyl CoA carboxylase, which can be obtained from plants. WO 93/11243 discloses one such gene.

#### Plant Transformation/Regeneration

Plants which can be made to have increased polysaccharide (e.g.  
30 starch) content by practice of the present invention include, but are not limited to, maize, wheat, rice, tomato, potato, sweet potato, peanut, barley, cotton, strawberry, raspberry, and cassava. Plants which can be made to have modified carbohydrate content by practice of the present invention

include, but are not limited to, maize, wheat, rice, tomato, potato, sweet potato, peanut, barley, sugarbeet, sugarcane, apple, pear, orange, grape, cotton, strawberry, raspberry, and cassava. Plants which can be made to have reduced bruising discoloration by practice of the present invention

5 include, but are not limited to, wheat, potato, sweet potato, barley, sugarbeet, sugarcane, apple, pear, peach, orange, grape, banana, plantain, and cassava. Plants which can be made to have improved uniform solids content by practice of the present invention include, but are not limited to potato, sweet potato, banana, plantain, and cassava. Plants which can be

10 made to have increased yield of harvested material by practice of the present invention include, but are not limited to, maize, wheat, rice, tomato, potato, sweet potato, peanut, barley, sugarbeet, sugarcane, apple, pear, orange, peach, banana, plantain, grape, cotton, strawberry, raspberry, and cassava. Plants which can be made to have decreased sucrose leading to

15 increased oil or protein content include soybean, maize, canola, and sunflower.

A double-stranded DNA molecule of the present invention containing an SP gene can be inserted into the genome of a plant by any suitable method. Suitable plant transformation vectors include those

20 derived from a Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, as well as those disclosed, e.g., by Herrera-Estrella (1983), Bevan (1984), Klee (1985) and EPO publication 120,516 (Schilperoort et al.). In addition to plant transformation vectors derived from the Ti or root-inducing (Ri) plasmids of *Agrobacterium*, alternative methods can be used to insert the DNA

25 constructs of this invention into plant cells. Such methods may involve, for example, the use of liposomes, electroporation, chemicals that increase free DNA uptake, free DNA delivery via microprojectile bombardment, and transformation using viruses or pollen.

A plasmid expression vector, suitable for the introduction of an SP

30 gene in monocots using microprojectile bombardment is composed of the following: a promoter that is specific or enhanced for expression in the starch storage tissues in monocots, generally the endosperm, such as promoters for the zein genes found in the maize endosperm (Pedersen et al.,



1982); an intron that provides a splice site to facilitate expression of the gene, such as the Hsp70 intron (PCT Publication WO93/19189); and a 3' polyadenylation sequence such as the nopaline synthase 3' sequence (NOS 3'; Fraley et al., 1983). This expression cassette may be assembled on high  
5 copy replicons suitable for the production of large quantities of DNA.

A particularly useful *Agrobacterium*-based plant transformation vector for use in transformation of dicotyledonous plants is plasmid vector pMON530 (Rogers, S.G., 1987). Plasmid pMON530 is a derivative of pMON505 prepared by transferring the 2.3 kb *StuI-HindIII* fragment of  
10 pMON316 (Rogers, S.G., 1987) into pMON526. Plasmid pMON526 is a simple derivative of pMON505 in which the *SmaI* site is removed by digestion with *XmaI*, treatment with Klenow polymerase and ligation. Plasmid pMON530 retains all the properties of pMON505 and the CaMV35S-NOS expression cassette and now contains a unique cleavage  
15 site for *SmaI* between the promoter and polyadenylation signal.

Binary vector pMON505 is a derivative of pMON200 (Rogers, S.G., 1987) in which the Ti plasmid homology region, LIH, has been replaced with a 3.8 kb *HindIII* to *SmaI* segment of the mini RK2 plasmid, pTJS75 (Schmidhauser & Helinski, 1985). This segment contains the RK2 origin of  
20 replication, *oriV*, and the origin of transfer, *oriT*, for conjugation into *Agrobacterium* using the tri-parental mating procedure (Horsch & Klee, 1986). Plasmid pMON505 retains all the important features of pMON200 including the synthetic multi-linker for insertion of desired DNA fragments, the chimeric NOS/NPTII/NOS gene for kanamycin resistance in plant  
25 cells, the spectinomycin/streptomycin resistance determinant for selection in *E. coli* and *A. tumefaciens*, an intact nopaline synthase gene for facile scoring of transformants and inheritance in progeny and a pBR322 origin of replication for ease in making large amounts of the vector in *E. coli*. Plasmid pMON505 contains a single T-DNA border derived from the right  
30 end of the pTiT37 nopaline-type T-DNA. Southern analyses have shown that plasmid pMON505 and any DNA that it carries are integrated into the plant genome, that is, the entire plasmid is the T-DNA that is inserted into the plant genome. One end of the integrated DNA is located between the

right border sequence and the nopaline synthase gene and the other end is between the border sequence and the pBR322 sequences.

Another particularly useful Ti plasmid cassette vector is pMON-17227. This vector is described by Barry et al. in WO 92/04449 (corresponding to U.S.S.N. 07/749,611, incorporated herein by reference) and contains a gene encoding an enzyme conferring glyphosate resistance (denominated CP4) which is an excellent selection marker gene for many plants, including potato and tomato. The gene is fused to the *Arabidopsis* EPSPS chloroplast transit peptide (CTP2) and expressed from the FMV promoter as described therein.

When adequate numbers of cells (or protoplasts) containing the SP gene or cDNA are obtained, the cells (or protoplasts) are regenerated into whole plants. Choice of methodology for the regeneration step is not critical, with suitable protocols being available for hosts from Leguminosae (alfalfa, soybean, clover, etc.), Umbelliferae (carrot, celery, parsnip), Cruciferae (cabbage, radish, canola/rapeseed, etc.), Cucurbitaceae (melons and cucumber), Gramineae (wheat, barley, rice, maize, etc.), Solanaceae (potato, tobacco, tomato, peppers), various floral crops, such as sunflower, and nut-bearing trees, such as almonds, cashews, walnuts, and pecans. See, e.g., Ammirato, 1984; Shimamoto, 1989; Fromm, 1990; Vasil, 1990; Vasil, 1992; Hayashimoto, 1989; Shimamoto, 1989; and Datta, 1990.

The following examples are provided to better elucidate the practice of the present invention and should not be interpreted in any way to limit the scope of the present invention. Those skilled in the art will recognize that various modifications, truncations, etc. can be made to the methods and genes described herein while not departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1

All basic DNA manipulations such as PCR, agarose electrophoresis, restriction digests, ligations, and *E. coli* transformations were performed by standard protocols as described in Sambrook et al.

A sucrose phosphorylase gene, *gtfA*, was generated by PCR amplification from *Streptococcus mutans* cells. The gene was amplified using the 5' oligonucleotide

5'CCCGGATCCATGGCAATTACAAATAAAAC (SEQ ID NO:1)

5 and the 3' oligonucleotide

5'GGGGAGCTCACTCGAAGCTTATTGTTTGATCATTTTCTG (SEQ ID NO:2)

The PCR cycling conditions were as follows: 94 °C, 3'; 55 °C, 2'; 72 °C, 2' (5 cycles); 94 °C 1'; 55 °C 2'; 72 °C 2' (30 cycles). The 1462 bp PCR product  
10 was purified using the GeneClean purification system (Bio101, Vista, California), digested with *Bam*HI and *Sac*I, and ligated into the *Bam*HI and *Sac*I sites of pUC119. The ligated DNA was transformed into JM101 and a blue-white screen was used to identify colonies for plasmid preparation and restriction digestion. Digestion with *Hind*III was used to screen for  
15 transformants containing the *gtfA* gene. Clones with correct restriction patterns were screened for phenotypic expression by the ability to utilize sucrose as sole carbon source as follows: clones were transformed into a *gal*- *E. coli* strain, SK1592, and grown on minimal medium containing raffinose (which is taken up and hydrolyzed to galactose and sucrose) and  
20 an active clone was identified and named pMON17353.

An expression cassette was constructed to allow for constitutive expression of *gtfA* in plants. A fragment containing the enhanced 35S promoter (Kay, R. 1987), the Nopaline synthase 3' region (Bevan, M. 1984), and the pUC vector backbone was prepared from pMON999 (Rogers et al.,  
25 1987a) by restriction digestion with *Bgl*II and *Sac*I. A fragment containing the *gtfA* coding region was prepared from pMON17353 by restriction digestion with *Bam*HI and *Sac*I. The correct fragments were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and purified by the GeneClean procedure. The fragments were ligated, transformed into *E. coli* JM101, and putative  
30 recombinant plasmids were screened by restriction digestion with *Not*I. One clone was identified and named pMON17359.

A second expression cassette was constructed to direct expression of *gtfA* to the potato tuber. A fragment containing the patatin 1.0 promoter (described above), the Nopaline synthase 3' region, and the pUC vector backbone was prepared from an intermediate vector by restriction digestion with *Bam*HI and *Sac*I. An expression cassette was also constructed to direct expression of *gtfA* to the tomato fruit. A fragment containing the TFM7 promoter, the Nopaline synthase 3' region, and the pUC vector backbone was prepared from pMON16987 (PCT Application PCTUS94/07072, filed June 27, 1994), which is derived from pMON999 but contains the TFM7 promoter, by restriction digestion with *Bgl*II and *Sac*I. The correct fragments were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and purified by the GeneClean procedure. These fragments were each ligated to the *Bam*HI and *Sac*I fragment from pMON17353. Transformation and screening of clones were as described above. Clones were designated as correct and named pMON17356 (Pat1.0/*gtfA*/NOS) and pMON17389 (TFM7/*gtfA*/NOS).

A third expression cassette was constructed to direct expression of *gtfA* to the potato tuber using a 3.5 kb promoter of patatin. The patatin 3.5 promoter was obtained from the plasmid pBI240.7 (Bevan et al., 1986). The majority of the 3.5 promoter was excised from pBI240.7, from the *Hind*III site (at ~ -3500) to the *Xba*I site at -337, and combined with the remainder of the promoter, from the *Xba*I site to a *Bgl*II site at +22 (formerly a *Dra*I site), in a triple ligation into a vector which provided a *Bgl*II site to form pMON17280. An intermediate vector was prepared by digestion of pMON17353 with *Bam*HI/*Sac*I and insertion of the fragment into pBS. This vector was then digested with *Eco*RI and *Sac*I. pMON17280 was digested with *Eco*RI and *Sac*I resulted in a fragment containing the patatin 3.5 promoter, the Nopaline synthase 3' region, and the pUC vector backbone. The correct sized fragments were obtained by agarose gel electrophoresis and the GeneClean procedure. The fragments were ligated, transformed into *E. coli* JM101, and screened by restriction digestion with *Hind*III. One clone was designated as correct and named pMON17495.

In pMON17356, pMON17359, pMON17389, and pMON17495, the promoter, *gtfA* gene and the Nos 3' region can be isolated on a *NotI* restriction fragment. These fragments can then be inserted into a unique *NotI* site of either vector pMON17227 (described above) or pMON17320 to  
5 construct glyphosate selectable plant transformation vectors. pMON17320 is a pMON17227 derivative which also contains a Ppatatin 1.0/CTP1-*glgC16* cassette. The CTP1-*glgC16* fusion encodes a modified ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase as described by Kishore in WO 91/19806. A vector was also constructed for tomato expression of *GtfA* by combining  
10 the *gtfA* gene and 3' region from pMON17356 with the ~2.0 kp potato small ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase subunit gene promoter (See U.S. Serial Number 08/344,639, Barry et al., filed November 4, 1994, incorporated herein by reference.) in a plant transformation vector to form pMON17486

The vector DNA is prepared by digestion with *NotI* followed by  
15 treatment with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase (CIAP). The *gtfA* containing fragments are prepared by digestion with *NotI*, agarose gel electrophoresis and purification with GeneClean. Vector and insert DNA is ligated, transformed into the *E. coli* strain LE392, and transformants were screened by restriction digestion to identify clones containing the *gtfA*  
20 expression cassettes. Clones in which transcription from the *gtfA* cassette is in the same direction as transcription from the selectable marker were designated as correct and named pMON17357 (FMV/CP4/E9, Pat1.0/*gtfA*/NOS), pMON17358 (Pat1.0/CTP1-*glgC16*/E9, Pat1.0/*gtfA*/NOS, FMV/CP4/E9), pMON17360 (FMV/CP4/E9, E35S/*gtfA*/NOS),  
25 pMON17390 (FMV/CP4/E9, TFM7/*gtfA*/NOS), pMON17392 (Pat1.0/CTP1-*glgC16*/E9, TFM7/*gtfA*/NOS, FMV/CP4/E9), and pMON17496 (FMV/CP4/E9, Pat3.5/*gtfA*/NOS).

A transformation vector was constructed to direct expression of *gtfA* in maize seed. A fragment containing the glutelin promoter *Osgt-1*,  
30 *Hsp70* intron (described above), Nopaline synthase 3' region, kanamycin resistance, and pUC backbone was prepared by restriction digestion, agarose gel electrophoresis, and GeneClean. A fragment containing the *gtfA* coding region was prepared from pMON17359 by restriction digestion

with *Nco*I and *Not*I. The fragments were ligated, transformed and screened by restriction digestion. A correct clone was identified and named pMON24502 (*Osgt1/Hsp70/gtfA/NOS*).

A transformation vector was constructed to direct expression of  
 5 *gtfA* in seeds of oilseed crops. A *Bam*HI-*Eco*RI fragment of pMON17353 was ligated into the *Bgl*II-*Eco*RI sites of an intermediate vector to give pMON26104 which placed the *gtfA* gene behind the 7s promoter (discussed above) and used the E9 3' terminator sequence. A *Not*I fragment containing the FMV promoter, the fusion of the CTP2 and glyphosate  
 10 resistance gene and a Nos 3' sequence, was ligated into the *Not*I site of pMON26104 to give pMON26106, a double border plant transformation vector with both of the cassettes in the same orientation.

### Example 2

15 The vector pMON17357 was transformed into Russet Burbank potato callus following the method described by Barry et al. in WO 94/28149 for glyphosate selection of transformed lines. A number of lines were obtained and evaluated in field tests. The results of this test are shown in Table 1. As can be seen therein several lines were identified as  
 20 containing higher starch levels (measured as total solids) and some of those had decreased bruising.

TABLE 1

	Line	Solids (%)	Bruising Index
25	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Mean</u>
	Control	21.9	3.399
	1	22.9	3.798
	3	22.2	3.479
	4	23.3	2.899
30	6	21.8	2.798
	8	22.7	2.979

21

5	11	21.6	2.968
	12	22.0	3.383
	14	22.3	3.218
	15	22.7	2.979
	17	22.3	3.394
	18	21.7	3.394
	19	22.4	3.213
	22	22.7	3.503

10 Tubers from twelve lines were tested for any change in the distribution of starch between the pith or cortex. This was accomplished by peeling the tubers, cutting them into strips resembling french fries, and measuring solids using a brine flotation comparison test. The average solids level for strips from the pith was subtracted from the average solids  
 15 level for strips from the cortex. Thus a difference in solids which is less than that for the control (4.61% in this test) is an indication of more uniform distribution of starch in the tuber, which is highly desirable. The results are shown in Table 2. As can be seen, the difference in solids between the cortex and the pith was reduced in ten of the twelve lines.

20

TABLE 2

	<u>Line</u>	<u>Solids Difference (%)</u>
25	Control	4.61
	3	4.53
	4	4.16
	6	3.57
	8	3.20
	11	3.94
	12	4.39
	14	4.67
30	15	3.56

17	2.61
18	3.79
19	5.19
22	3.92

5           Five of these lines were tested the next year in the field, four of them in multiple locations. (Line number 8 was tested in only one location.) The absolute increase in solids in those five lines, indicating an increase in starch content, was again demonstrated in each line. The results are shown in Table 3.

10

TABLE 3

	<u>Line</u>	<u>Solids increase</u>
	1	0.256
	4	0.856
	8	2.61
15	15	0.211
	22	0.162

### Example 3

Expression of *gtfA* in corn introduces a novel catalytic activity  
 20 which may facilitate sucrose import into the endosperm by creating a steeper concentration gradient and conserve energy since the equivalent of one mole of ATP is normally required to convert sucrose to a hexose plus a hexose phosphate. The vector pMON24502 has been introduced into maize cells by microprojectile bombardment using two different types of  
 25 embryogenic callus tissue for transformation. It was cotransformed with either (1) pMON19476 which contains a selection cassette of the enhanced 35S promoter, the Hsp70 intron, the NPTII coding sequence for kanamycin resistance, and the nos 3' sequence or (2) pMON19336 which contains two selection cassettes for glyphosate resistance, each using the rice actin  
 30 promoter and the Hsp70 intron, but one uses a gene encoding glyphosate oxidase and one uses the CP4 glyphosate resistance gene.

(1) Immature maize embryos (H99 genotype) were isolated as described in EP 586 355 A2. Embryogenic callus was obtained by culturing



the immature embryos for about two weeks on the medium described by Duncan et al. (1985), called Medium D. After 2 weeks, callus (Type I) is obtained and is maintained by subculturing every 2-3 weeks onto fresh Medium D. Approximately four hours prior to bombardment, actively  
5 growing callus (mid subculture cycle) is placed on Medium D with added mannitol and sorbitol for osmotic pretreatment. Approximately 16-24 hours after bombardment with particles coated with pMON24502 and pMON19476, the tissue is placed on Medium D without mannitol or sorbitol. Approximately two days later, the tissue is transferred onto  
10 Medium D containing paromomycin. Resistant tissue is transferred to fresh Medium D with paromomycin at approximately three week intervals. Plant regeneration is accomplished on Medium D with 6-benzylaminopurine (without dicamba) for a 3-6 day "pulse", followed by placement on MS medium without hormones.

15 (2) Type II callus, derived from immature embryos of the "Hi-II" genotype, is used by following the method of Dennehy et al., 1994. Type II callus was pretreated on N6 1-100-25 medium containing 0.4M mannitol + sorbitol (0.2M of each) for four hours prior to bombardment with pMON24502 and pMON19336 and left on this same medium for 16 to 24  
20 hours after bombardment. The tissue was then transferred to N6 1-100-25 medium without added mannitol or sorbitol. Selection was accomplished using 1 - 3 mM glyphosate in N6 1-0-25 medium (containing no casamino acids).

Fertile maize plants have been obtained by each method and their  
25 seeds tested. Expression of the *gtfA* gene was confirmed by Western blot analysis using goat antibody raised against *E. coli*-expressed *gtfA*. Of the 16 lines screened for expression, 9 have been shown to express *gtfA* at approximately 0.05 to 0.5% of the total cellular protein. The starch biosynthetic rate in maize endosperm tissue expressing *GtfA* (sucrose  
30 phosphorylase) was measured *in vitro* using a sugar feeding assay which has been described previously (Felker, et al., 1990). Field grown plants were screened by PCR to identify the positive and negative segregants. Positive and control ears from two *GtfA* transformed lines (*Knowl* and *De*)

were harvested at 20 to 22 days post pollination, at the time of linear grain fill. Endosperm sections were recovered and were fed  $^{14}\text{C}$ -sucrose at concentrations of 50 and 200mM. The 200mM concentration is the most physiologically relevant but due to the lower  $K_m$  of GtfA for sucrose than the endogenous enzymes, the lower concentration (50mM) was used to improve the likelihood of measuring an effect from GtfA. Time points were taken at one and two hours after feeding  $^{14}\text{C}$  and the radioactivity incorporated into the starch fraction was determined. The results with the two lines, are summarized in the following Table (data reported as average counts incorporated into starch fraction):

Table 4A: Feeding with 50mM sucrose

	<u>time of sampling</u>	<u>control</u>	<u>Knowl</u>
	1hr	9033	20895
15	2 hr	15947	26695
		<u>control</u>	<u>De</u>
	1 hr	10909	10860
	2 hr	19193	24284

Table 4B: Feeding with 200 mM sucrose

	<u>time of sampling</u>	<u>control</u>	<u>Knowl</u>
	1 hr	9880	12980
	2 hr	11175	21407
		<u>control</u>	<u>De</u>
25	1 hr	7703	7471
	2 hr	11038	13007

The results demonstrate that corn endosperm tissues expressing GtfA can produce starch at a more rapid rate (two-fold) than controls. The differences in starch rate are more apparent at the lower substrate concentrations, potentially due to the differences in substrate kinetics between GtfA and the endogenous sucrose synthase. Differences were also noted when comparing the effects in the lines *De* and *Knowl*, with *Knowl*

displaying a more positive effect. GtfA expression is very high in *Knowl*, in the range of 0.5% of the total protein, whereas GtfA expression in *De* is in the range of 0.05%. The differences in starch biosynthetic rates are likely a function of GtfA expression levels.

5

#### Example 4

The vector pMON26106 has been introduced into canola and soybean callus via *Agrobacterium* transformation (Hinchee et al.). After selection of transformed cells using glyphosate and regeneration into whole  
10 plants, the seeds set by those plants will be analyzed.

#### Example 5

The vector pMON24502 has been introduced into wheat cells by microprojectile bombardment. Immature wheat embryos were isolated as  
15 described by Vasil et al. (1993). Embryogenic callus was obtained by culturing the immature embryos for 4 to 7 days, on a modified MS medium comprising about 40 g/l maltose and about 2 mg/l 2,4-D. The callus was subjected to bombardment with microprojectiles coated with pMON24502 and a plasmid containing a bialaphos resistance gene. One day after  
20 bombardment the immature embryos were transferred to a growth medium containing the selective agent bialaphos. After seven days on the growth and selective medium the immature embryo-derived callus was removed to a shoot-producing medium (modified MS medium no 2,4-D) containing bialaphos and grown for 28-40 days. A PCR assay will be done  
25 to confirm that the *gtfA* gene is present in the shoots. Shoots containing the *gtfA* gene will be rooted and taken to soil. When transformed plants are recovered and grown to maturity, their seeds will exhibit increased starch levels.

#### 30 Example 6

The vector pMON24502 may be introduced into rice cells by microprojectile bombardment. Upon regeneration and selection, transformed plants will be assayed for expression of the *gtfA* gene and those plants

demonstrating high expression will be grown to maturity. The seeds of the mature plants will exhibit increased starch levels.

All publications and patents mentioned in this specification are  
5 herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent was specifically and individually stated to be incorporated by reference.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that this invention is one well adapted to attain all the ends and objects hereinabove set forth together with advantages which are obvious and which are inherent to the invention.

10 It will be understood that certain features and subcombinations are of utility and may be employed without reference to other features and subcombinations. This is contemplated by and is within the scope of the claims.

Since many possible embodiments may be made of the invention  
15 without departing from the scope thereof, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ammirato, P.V., et al. Handbook of Plant Cell Culture - Crop Species.  
Macmillan Publ. Co. (1984).
- Benfey, P., Ren, L., and Chua, N.H. (1989) EMBO J, 5: 2195-2202.
- 5 Bevan, M. (1984) Nucleic Acids Res. 12 (22): 8711-8721.
- Bevan, et al. (1986) Nucleic Acids Res. 14 (11):4625-4638.
- Blennow, A. and Johansson, G. (1991) Phytochemistry 30:437-444.
- Datta, et al. (1990) Biotechnology 8:736-740.
- Deikman, J. and R.L. Fischer. (1988) EMBO J 7: 3315-3320.
- 10 Dennehy et al. (1994) Plant Cell Tiss. & Organ Cult. 36:1-7.
- Duncan et al. (1985) Planta 165:322-332.
- Ebbelaar, et al. (1993) Int. Symp. on Gen. Manip. of Plant Metabolism and  
Growth, 29-31 March, Norwich UK, Abstract #9.
- Felker, F.C., Liu, K.C., and Shannon, J. C. (1990) Plant Physiology 94,  
15 996-1001.
- Ferretti, et al. (1988) Infection and Immun. 56:1585-1588.
- Fournier, et al. (1994) Mol. Plant-Microbe Inter. 7:164-172.
- Fraley, et al. (1983). PNAS USA 80: 4803-4807.
- Fraley, et al. (1985). Bio/Technology 3:629-635.
- 20 Fraley, et al. (1986). Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences 4: 1-46.
- Fromm et al. (1990) Bio/Technology 8: 833-839.
- Fromm, M., (1990) UCLA Symposium on Molecular Strategies for Crop  
Improvement, April 16-22, 1990. Keystone, CO.
- Hannapel, D.J. (1990) Plant Phys. 94: 919-925.
- 25 Hayashimoto, A., Z. Li, Murai, N. (1990) Plant Physiol. 93:857-863.
- Herrera-Estrella, L., et al. (1983) Nature 303:209.
- Hinchee et al. (1988) Biotechnology 6:915-922.
- Horsch, R.B. and H. Klee. (1986) PNAS U.S.A. 83:4428-32.
- Iglesias, et al., (1993) J. Biol Chem. 268:1081-1086.
- 30 Jefferson, et al. (1990) Plant Mol. Biol. 14: 995-1006.
- Kay, R., A. Chan, M. Daly and J. McPherson. (1987) Science 236:1299-  
1302.
- Kitao, S. and E. Nakano (1992) J. Ferment. Bioeng. 73:179-84.

- Klee, H.J., et al. (1985) Bio/Technology 3:637-42.
- Klee, H.J., and Rogers, S.G. (1989). Plant gene vectors and genetic transformation: plant transformation systems based on the use of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Cell Culture and Somatic Cell, Genetics of Plants 6, 1-23.
- 5 Klein et al. (1989) Bio/Technology 6: 559-563.
- Kossmann et al. (1991) Mol. Gen. Genet. 230:39-44.
- Mignery, et al (1988) Gene 62:27-44.
- Mori et al. (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266: 18446-18453.
- 10 Muller, et al (1990) Mol. Gen. Genet. 224:136-146.
- Nakamura, K., and Matsuoka, K. (1993) Plant Physiol. 101:1-5.
- Nakano et al. (1989) J. Biochem. 106: 691-695.
- Ohta et al. (1991) Mol. Gen. Genet. 225: 369-378.
- Ohshima et al. (1990) Nucleic Acid Research 18: 181.
- 15 Pear, et al. (1989) Plant Mol. Biol. 13 :639-651.
- Pedersen, et al. (1982) Cell 29 : 1015-1026.
- Perry, D. and H.K. Kuramitsu (1990) Infect. Immun. 58(10):3462-4.
- Pimentel, et al. (1992) Revista de Microbiologia 23:199-205.
- Robeson, et al. (1983) J. Bacteriol. 153:211-221.
- 20 Rocha-Sosa, et al. (1989) EMBO J. 8 (1):23-29.
- Rogers, S.G., H.J. Klee, R.B. Horsch, and R.T. Fraley. (1987a) Improved Vectors for Plant Transformation: Expression Cassette Vectors and new Selectable Markers. In Methods in Enzymology. Edited by R. Wu and L. Grossman. 253-277. San Diego: Academic Press.
- 25 Rogers, S., et al. (1987) In 153 Methods in Enzymology. Edited by H. Weissbach and A. Weissbach. 253: Academic Press.
- Rogers, S., and Klee, H. (1987). Pathways to genetic manipulation employing *Agrobacterium*. Plant Gene Research, Plant DNA Infectious Agents, Vol IV. Hohn, T. and J. Schell, eds.
- 30 Springer-Verlag, Vienna, 179-203.
- Rohde et al. (1990) J. Genet. & Breed. 44:311-315.
- Russell, et al. (1988) Infect. Immun. 56(10):2763-5.
- Samac, et al. (1990) Plant Physiol. 93:907-914.

- Sambrook et al., Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual, 2nd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y, 1989.
- Schmidhauser, T.J. and D.R. Helinski. (1985) J. Bacteriol. 164:155.
- Shahar et al. (1992) Plant Cell 4:135-147.
- 5 Shimamoto, K. et al. (1989) Nature 338:274-276.
- Silverstein, R., et al. (1967) J. Biol. Chem. 242:1338-1346.
- Solanoubat, M. and G. Belliard (1987) Gene 60:47-56.
- Solanoubat, M. and G. Belliard (1989) Gene 84:181-185.
- Sonnewald et al. (1991) Plant J. 1:95-106.
- 10 Stiekema et al. (1988) Plant Mol. Biol. 11: 255-269.
- Stukerlj et al. (1990) Nucl. Acids Res. 18:46050.
- Takaha et al., (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268:1391-1396.
- Tierney, et al. (1987) Planta 172:356-363.
- Vandamme, et al. (1987) Adv. Appl. Microbiol. 32:163-201.
- 15 Vasil, V., F. Redway and I. Vasil. (1990) Bio/Technology 8:429-434.
- Vasil et al. (1992) Bio/Technology 10:667-674.
- Vasil et al. (1993) Bio/Technology 11: 1153-1158.
- Yoshida et al. (1992) Gene 10: 255-259.
- Zheng et al. (1993) Plant J. 4: 3357-366.

-30-

## SEQUENCE LISTING

## (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

## (i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME: Monsanto Company
- (B) STREET: 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
- (C) CITY: St. Louis
- (D) STATE: Missouri
- (E) COUNTRY: United States of America
- (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): 63167
- (G) TELEPHONE: (314)694-3131
- (H) TELEFAX: (314)694-5435

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Expression of Sucrose Phosphorylase in Plants

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 5

## (iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)

## (vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/386,860
- (B) FILING DATE: 10-FEB-1995

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"



-31-

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CCCGGATCCA TGGCAATTAC AAATAAAAC

29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic DNA"

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GGGGAGCTCA CTCGAAGCTT ATTGTTTGAT CATTTTCTG

39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1478 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

AGCCTTGTGT TAGGGGGTAT TCAAACCTTC TTGACTGAA AATTTTATTA TTTATACATG	60
TTTAAAATTA CTTTTTAATC TATATATAAT AGATATCAAT CCTTCATTTA ATTGTATTTT	120
TGTATTAATT CTATAAATAT TAAATTACTT TATTAAAAAT TCTAATTCTG TCACTCGTCA	180
TTTCATAATA TTCTTGACGG TGATGGTAGT GATAATTACG TTGATTGGAG CCACATGGGC	240

-32-

CGCTACTTTT TAAAAGGATG AACCTTGGA TGTAGTGAAT GTTGAGTCTC ATAGCTCACT	300
CACGGACTCA ACAGCAAAAT CTGTCCTCTT TTTCCCTTCT CCAATTCACA TACTGTCACT	360
TGGACAAATA ATATTTGAAA ATTTTGGCCT AAAGTTAGGT TTGGAGCCGT ATGGTAATTT	420
GATACACAAA TTATTATATA ATTGATATAT CAGGTATATA TATCAAGTTG TCGCTTCTTC	480
GTTCAATTGTT TCTCTCACTA AAATTTTCAA TTCACTTTTT AAAAAATCGA TAAATTTTTA	540
ATATAACTTT ACATAACATA TTCAAAATTA CAAAAATAAA GGATATTTTT ATATGTTTAT	600
TTTTAATGTA AGATTAAATA TTTAGAATTC TTTTAAAGAA CGGTACAAGC AAATTAAG	660
AGAGAAGGTA TATTAGTGGG CCTATGTATC TTTGATATCA TATGCCTCTC AAAGAGCATC	720
CTGATGAGTC TATATATCTT TGTGATAGT GATTAAACCA TTTATGTATG TACGTAGTAC	780
TAAGACATGT TAAATAAGAT CCTAGAGAAA GATTTTTGGA AAAGTGAAAA CAGCAATAAA	840
GAAAAGTCAT TTAAACACTT TCCAACAAAC ATTTGGTAAT CGATTTTAAT TACCCACTTA	900
AACAAAATA TTTGTACGTA AAATGTTTAA GTAGAAAAGA GATTTTTTTA AAAAAAAAAA	960
GAAGGCAAGA GGTCAATAT CTGACCCCTC CTTAAATCCC CGCGTATAAC ACTTTCTTTT	1020
TTTTGTGTGT GTATGTTTCA GAACATTTGT ATTTTCTATT TGAAATTTCT CATTAAAGTCA	1080
AATTCGAAAT CTTTTAAATA ATGTAGAGAA ATCTCATTAT ATTTAACAAT CCCACTTGAT	1140
GAATTCCTAA ACATTTTCTA TAAAATAACA CTAAATCTTT AATTATACAT ATTACATACC	1200
TAACTCAAGC AATCTTGTCG GAAAAATCAT TAGAAAAGAA TTGGAATAG GGAATAAAT	1260
AGACATATTT TGGTTAGTAT CTTTGTCTAT AAGAATGGGT GTGTTAAAGA GCTAGTGCCA	1320
TAGTGTAACA TTCTATTGGT AGCATTGGC AAGAGTTATT CCCTCTCTCC ATACCAATGG	1380
AGAAGTTTAA TCTTGCTAGA GTCTTATTGT TGCTTCTTCA ACTTGGAAT TTGTTTATTG	1440
CCCATGCATG TCCTTATTGT CCATATCCTC CTTCCACC	1478

-33-

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 450 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

AAATAAATAT TTCAAAGTAA ATTGTTACTC CCTCTATCCC ATACTCTTTT CTTTTTTTAA	60
TCGATTTTCTT ACTCTAATTG AACTATTGGA GACAACTTAA ATGTAAATTT TTTTTTCTT	120
TATCAAAATG ATTGGCTGCT ATATAAATAT CTAATGGTTA TTATACATAA ATTTTAATAT	180
TTTTTATAAA AAAATATCGA GCTAAATCAT ATCGTTTAAA TATAGAGATG TGTTATTTAT	240
TTAAAAATTA ATTTTAAAAA AGTGAATATT GTAAATTAGG ATGAAAGAGT ATTATATTGG	300
TTGTGCGAGT ATAAATACCC TGCATGCCAT TACATTGTGT CAATCATCTT TGCAACGATT	360
TGTGTGCTTT AGCTTCCTTA CATAACATGG CTTCTATAAC TAAAGCCTCA TTAATTATCC	420
TTTTCCTCTC CTTGAATCTC CTTTTCTTCG	450

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1446 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

-34-

(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

ATGGCAATTA CAAATAAAAC AATGTTGATT ACTTACGCAG ACAGTTTGGG TAAAAATTTG	60
AAAGAATTGA ATGAAAATAT TGAGAATTAT TTTGCAGATG CTGTTGGCGG TGTCCATTTG	120
CTGCCATTCT TTCCTTCCAC AGGTGATCGT GGCTTTGCAC CGATTGATTA CCATGAAGTT	180
GACTCTGCTT TTGGCGATTG GGATGATGTC AAACGTTTGG GTGAAAAATA TTACCTCATG	240
TTTGATTTC A TGATTAATCA TATTTGCGT CAGTCTAAAT ATTATAAAGA TTACCAAGAA	300
AAGCATGAAG CAAGTGCTTA TAAAGATCTA TTTTAAATT GGGATAAATT TTGGCCTAAA	360
AATCGCCCGA CACAAGAAGA TGTGGACCTG ATTTATAAGC GTAAGGATCG AGCACCTAAG	420
CAGGAAATCC AATTTCAG A TGGCAGTGT GAACATCTCT GGAACACTTT TGGGGAGGAA	480
CAGATTGATC TTGACGTGAC TAAAGAAGTG ACTATGGATT TTATTGCTC TACCATTGAA	540
AATTTAGCAG CCAACGGCTG TGATCTCATT CGTTTGGATG CCTTTGCTTA TGCTGTTAAA	600
AAGCTAGATA CGAATGATTT CTTTGTGAA CCTGAAATCT GGA CTCTGCT AGATAAAGTT	660
CGTGATATAG CTGCTGTATC GGGTGCGGAA ATCTTGCCGG AAATTCATGA AACTATACT	720
ATTCAATTTA AAATTGCAGA CCATGATTAC TATGTTTATG ATTTTGCCCT GCCTATGGTG	780
ACGCTCTACA GCCTATATTC GGGCAAGGTT GACCGTCTTG CCAATGGGT GAAAATGAGT	840
CCGATGAAAC AGTTCACCAC CCTTGATACA CATGACGGTA TTGGTGTGGT TGATGTTAAG	900
GATATCCTGA CTGACGAAGA AATTACCTAT ACTTCTAATG AGCTTTATAA GGTCCGTGCC	960
AATGTCAATC GTAAGTATTC AACTGCCGAA TATAATAACT TGGATATCTA TCAAATTAAT	1020
TCAACTTACT ATTCAGCACT TGGTGATGAT GATCAAAAAT ACTTTTGGC CCGGTTGATA	1080
CAAGCTTTTG CTCCAGGTAT TCCACAGGTT TATTACGTTG GCTTTTTAGC TGGCAAGAAT	1140
GATCTTGAAT TACTGGAAAG CACTAAAGAA GGCCGCATTA TCAACCGTCA TTATTATAGT	1200
AGTGAAGAAA TTGCTAAGGA AGTGAAGCGG CCAGTTGTCA AGGCACTTTT AAATCTCTTT	1260
ACTTACGCA TTCAGTCAGC AGCTTTTGAT TTGGATGGCC GTATTGAAGT GGAAACGCCA	1320
AATGAAGAGA ACATTGTCAT AGAACGTCAA AATAAAGATG GCAGTCATAT CGCAACAGCA	1380

-35-

GAGATTAATC TCCAAGATAT GACATACAGA GTAACAGAAA ATGATCAAAC AATAAGCTTC 1440

GAGTGA 1446

Claims:

1. A method of producing a transgenic plant, comprising the steps of:
  - 5 (a) inserting into the genome of a plant cell a recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule comprising:
    - (i) a promoter which functions in cells of target plant tissue,
    - (ii) a structural DNA sequence that causes the  
10 production of an RNA sequence which encodes a sucrose phosphorylase enzyme,
    - (iii) a 3' non-translated DNA sequence which  
15 functions in plant cells to cause transcriptional termination and the addition of polyadenylated nucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA sequence;
  - (b) obtaining transformed plant cells; and
  - (c) regenerating from said transformed plant cells a  
20 genetically transformed plant, the genome of which contains said recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule of step (a).
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said DNA sequence encoding  
sucrose phosphorylase enzyme is obtained from *Streptococcus mutans*.
- 25 3. The method of claim 2, wherein said DNA sequence encoding sucrose phosphorylase has the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein said genetically transformed plant  
exhibits a property selected from the group consisting of containing a  
30 modified carbohydrate content; increased polysaccharide (e.g. starch) content; enhanced yield; improved uniformity of the distribution of solids; and reduced susceptibility to bruising discoloration.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said property is containing a modified carbohydrate content.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein said modified carbohydrate  
5 content is an increase in solids content.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said genetically transformed plant is selected from the group consisting of potato and tomato.

10 8. The method of claim 4, wherein said property is improved uniformity of the distribution of solids.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said genetically transformed plant is selected from the group consisting of potato and sweet potato.  
15

10. The method of claim 4, wherein said property is reduced susceptibility to bruising discoloration.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said genetically transformed  
20 plant is selected from the group consisting of potato, banana, apple, wheat, grape, and peach.

12. The method of claim 4, wherein said property is increased polysaccharide (e.g. starch) content.  
25

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said genetically transformed plant is selected from the group consisting of maize, wheat, rice, tomato, potato, sweet potato, peanut, barley, cotton, strawberry, raspberry, and cassava.  
30

14. The method of claim 4, wherein said property is enhanced yield.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said genetically transformed plant is selected from the group consisting of maize, wheat, rice, tomato, potato, sweet potato, peanut, barley, sugarbeet, sugarcane, apple, pear, orange, peach, grape, cotton, strawberry, raspberry, and cassava.

5

16. The method of claim 1, wherein said plant cell is selected from the group consisting of a potato plant cell, a maize plant cell, a rice plant cell, a wheat plant cell, a tomato plant cell, a barley plant cell, a sugarbeet plant cell, a sweetpotato plant cell, a peanut plant cell, a sugarcane plant  
10 cell, a grape plant cell, a pear plant cell, an apple plant cell, an orange plant cell, a cassava plant cell, a banana plant cell, a plantain plant cell, a cotton plant cell, a strawberry plant cell, a raspberry plant cell, and a peach plant cell.

15

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said plant cell is a potato plant cell.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein said plant cell is a maize plant cell.

20

19. The method of claim 16, wherein said plant cell is selected from the group consisting of a wheat plant cell, a barley plant cell, a rice plant cell, and a tomato plant cell.

25

20. A recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule comprising in sequence:

30

- (a) a promoter which functions in cells of target plant tissue;
- (b) a structural DNA sequence that causes the production of an RNA sequence which encodes a sucrose phosphorylase enzyme; and
- (c) a 3' non-translated region which functions in plant cells to cause transcriptional termination and the addition of



polyadenylated nucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA sequence.

21. The DNA molecule of claim 20, wherein said DNA sequence  
5 encoding sucrose phosphorylase enzyme is obtained from *Streptococcus mutans*.

22. The DNA molecule of claim 21, wherein said DNA sequence  
encoding sucrose phosphorylase has the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5.  
10

23. The DNA molecule of claim 20, wherein said promoter is  
selected from the group consisting of a zein promoter, a patatin promoter, a  
rice glutelin promoter, the soybean 7s promoter, a promoter of a subunit of  
ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase, the TFM7 promoter, and the TFM9  
15 promoter.

24. A transformed plant cell comprising a recombinant, double-  
stranded DNA molecule comprising in sequence:

- (a) a promoter which functions in said plant cell;
- 20 (b) a structural DNA sequence that causes the production  
of an RNA sequence which encodes a sucrose  
phosphorylase enzyme; and
- (c) a 3' non-translated region which functions in plant cells  
to cause transcriptional termination and the addition of  
25 polyadenylated nucleotides to the 3' end of the RNA  
sequence.

25. The plant cell of claim 24, wherein said DNA sequence  
encoding sucrose phosphorylase enzyme is from *Streptococcus mutans*.  
30

26. The plant cell of claim 25, wherein said DNA sequence  
encoding sucrose phosphorylase has the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5.

27. The plant cell of claim 24, wherein said promoter is selected from the group consisting of a zein promoter, a patatin promoter, a rice glutelin promoter, the soybean 7s promoter, a promoter of a subunit of ADPglucose pyrophosphorylase, the TFM7 promoter, and the TFM9  
5 promoter.

28. The plant cell of claim 24, wherein said plant cell is selected from the group consisting of a potato plant cell, a maize plant cell, a rice plant cell, a wheat plant cell, a tomato plant cell, a barley plant cell, a  
10 sugarbeet plant cell, a sweetpotato plant cell, a peanut plant cell, a sugarcane plant cell, a grape plant cell, a pear plant cell, an apple plant cell, an orange plant cell, a cassava plant cell, a banana plant cell, a plantain plant cell, and a peach plant cell.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 96/01959

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 C12N15/82 C12N15/54 C12N5/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO,A,90 02484 (UNIV WASHINGTON) 22 March 1990 see examples 4,5,11 ---	20,21, 24,25,28
Y	US,A,4 888 170 (CURTISS III ROY) 19 December 1989 cited in the application see figure 3 ---	20,21, 24,25,28
A	INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 56, no. 10, October 1988, pages 2763-2765, XP002005965 RUSSELL, R.R.B., ET AL.: "Streptococcus mutans gtfA gene specifies sucrose phosphorylase" cited in the application see the whole document ---	20,21, 24,25,28
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 June 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

27.06.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Maddox, A

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 96/01959

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, vol. 56, 1988, pages 1585-1588, XP002005966 FERRETTI, J.J., ET AL.: "Sequence analysis of the glucosyltransferase A (gtfA) gene from Streptococcus mutans Ingbritt" cited in the application see the whole document ---</p>	22,26
A	<p>NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, vol. 16, no. 21, 1988, page 10398 XP002006160 JAMES, L.C., ET AL.: "Nucleotide sequence of the gtfA gene from S.mutans GS-5" see the whole document ---</p>	22,26
A	<p>WO,A,91 19806 (MONSANTO CO) 26 December 1991 cited in the application see the whole document ---</p>	1-28
A	<p>EP,A,0 634 491 (MONSANTO CO) 18 January 1995 see the whole document ---</p>	1-28
A	<p>WO,A,95 02696 (MONSANTO CO ;CONNER TIMOTHY WILKES (US)) 26 January 1995 cited in the application see the whole document ---</p>	1-28
A	<p>WO,A,92 14831 (SALK INST BIOTECH IND) 3 September 1992 see the whole document ---</p>	1-28
A	<p>WO,A,93 06711 (UNIV CALIFORNIA) 15 April 1993 see the whole document ---</p>	1-28
A	<p>EP,A,0 442 592 (INST GENBIOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG) 21 August 1991 see example 3 ---</p>	1-28
A	<p>WO,A,90 12084 (DNA PLANT TECHN CORP) 18 October 1990 see page 9, line 17 -----</p>	1-28

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 96/01959

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9002484	22-03-90	AU-B- 634178 AU-B- 4317289 EP-A- 0433372 JP-T- 4501801	18-02-93 02-04-90 26-06-91 02-04-92
US-A-4888170	19-12-89	EP-A,B 0080806 JP-A- 6165688 JP-B- 8011735 JP-A- 58126815	08-06-83 14-06-94 07-02-96 28-07-83
WO-A-9119806	26-12-91	AU-B- 644203 AU-B- 8220291 EP-A- 0536293 US-A- 5498830	02-12-93 07-01-92 14-04-93 12-03-96
EP-A-0634491	18-01-95	US-A- 5498830 AU-B- 7316094 CA-A- 2165669 EP-A- 0708835 WO-A- 9502696	12-03-96 13-02-95 26-01-95 01-05-96 26-01-95
WO-A-9502696	26-01-95	US-A- 5498830 AU-B- 7316094 CA-A- 2165669 EP-A- 0634491 EP-A- 0708835	12-03-96 13-02-95 26-01-95 18-01-95 01-05-96
WO-A-9214831	03-09-92	AU-B- 1456292 BR-A- 9205480 EP-A- 0573566 HU-A- 66831	15-09-92 01-03-94 15-12-93 30-01-95
WO-A-9306711	15-04-93	AU-B- 2772792	03-05-93
EP-A-0442592	21-08-91	DE-A- 4004800 AU-B- 650639 AU-B- 7089891 CA-A- 2036103 JP-A- 5049482 US-A- 5436394	14-08-91 30-06-94 15-08-91 14-08-91 02-03-93 25-07-95

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 96/01959

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9012084	18-10-90	US-A- 5034323	23-07-91
		AT-T- 123806	15-06-95
		AU-B- 640644	02-09-93
		AU-B- 5412390	05-11-90
		DE-D- 69020151	20-07-95
		DE-T- 69020151	28-09-95
		EP-A- 0465572	15-01-92
		EP-A- 0647715	12-04-95
		ES-T- 2075897	16-10-95
		JP-T- 4504800	27-08-92
		WO-A- 9011682	18-10-90
		US-A- 5231020	27-07-93
		US-A- 5283184	01-02-94